ander

TO OUR BURSE BURSE

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proper, change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis agracious for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are distinued. No payments about the made to Agents after this date, copt to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb, ir., who is authorized to make collect

THE TACTICS OF THE BLACK-REPUBLICANS.

The triumphant passage by the Senate of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton constitution, transfers the scene of excitement from that body to the other branch of Congress, and now all eyes are turned in that direction until the question is finally and, we trust, forever

With a decided democratic majority in the House there ought to be no doubt of a prompt concurrence on its part with the Senate; and yet the black-republicans in Congress, and their mischievous sympathizers out of it, are endeavoring to compass the defeat of the Senate bill, and, in spite of their pretended reverence for the principle that majorities should govern, are plotting for a triumph by the minority over the majority in Congress.

Let us, then, inquire into the grounds upon which they calculate upon the achievement of a result fraught with so much of disaster to the peace and the best interests of the country. It is certain that if the democrats in the House prove faithful to the high trust committed to their hands, the action of the Senate will be sustained by a decisive majority in that body; and if it be not, the result must be attributed to the ingenuity of the black-republican wire-workers, not only in pulling wool over the eyes of some few facile and approachable democratic members of the House, but in awakening and directing the dormant, but deep-rooted malignity of the old-line whigs, now rejoicing in the soubriquet of South Americans, against the democracy of the

And what line of tactics have they adopted to deceive and seduce the northern democrats from their allegiance to the national democratic party? Of course, presuming them to be fit subjects to be duped, and afterwards laughed at, they are first threated with political annihilation for deserting the interests of the North, at the time when their co-operation with the black-republicans would inevitably transfer the scentre, so long swayed by the slave power of the South, to their own section of the Union. This, they are told, would be an act of treason to sectional interests, which would let loose the now pent-up indignation of the whole North; and no public man, however strongly fortified by his vires and his talents in the popular affections, could resist its overwhelming and desolating tide. Political death would be his certain doom, and, so damning would it be, that no act of contrition or repentance, however devoutly performed, could ever restore him to the confidence that he had thus for-

It may be safely assumed here that the masses of all parties are always upright, honest, and patriotic and although they are often misled by upstart and designing demagogues, they are certain, sooner or later, to regain the right path; and their vengeance is then made to fall with crushing and annihilating power upon the guilty heads of their reckless and unscrupulous betrayers. Upright, honest, and patriotic themselves, they cannot but respect these cardinal virtues in their representatives, and no honest democrats need, therefore, be alarmed by the ghost of political annihilation, which has been made to stalk so long before their eyes.

Let it be remembered that the national democratic party recognises no conflict of interests between the fferent sections of this great confederacy, and accordingly, when the federal officers are to be elected, that party never stops to inquire whether candiofficial honors are residents of the South the North, the East, or the West. It is sufficient for its high purposes to be sure of the orthodoxy of their political sentiments, and, when satisfied upon this all-essential point, they vote as readily for the nd eastern as for western and southern men. The glittering sceptre which is dazzling the gaze of the black-republicans, corroding all their thoughts, and corrupting all their views, is not, and never has been, sought to be awayed by the South, and this contemptible appeal to the sectional prejudices of the democrats of the North is an impudent libel upon southern patriotism. The national democratic party have heretofore, in the main, swayed the sceptre of power in this country, and if the northern democrats will turn a deaf ear to the black-republicans and their South American allies, it is highly probable that it will continue to sway it as long as the republic shall endure. An enlightened patriotism would deprecate the idea of the sceptre of nower being swaved by an extraction of the sceptre of nower being swaved by an entire transfer of the sceptre of the sceptre of nower being swaved by an entire transfer of the sceptre of nower being swaved by an entire transfer of the sceptre of a sovereign State; we cannot be admitted too soon. We will then give evidence that we are capable of self-government; that we need no dictation from without, nor will we permit any from within. All we desire is to be speedily admitted, and ask the friends of Kansas to aid in granting the petition now before Congress to that northern democrats will turn a deaf ear to the blackof power being swayed by any one section of the confederacy, South or North; and when that inauspicious and fearful event shall occur, the knell of our glory, perhaps of our existence as a nation, will have been sounded. The confederacy would not survive it an hour, and yet, be it remembered, the achievement of this result is blasphemously held up as an object of glory and ambition to the national democrats of the northern section.

Then, as if still dreading the characteristic firmness with which every honest democrat adheres to his party faith and obligations, they resort to falsehood and deception, and impiously swear that adherence to the interests of the North on this question anot come in conflict with their allegiance to party, because, for sooth, no party principle is involved in the result, let it be decided as it may. That the Cincinnati Convention, when it declared it as a principle of sound constitutional law that the territories of the United States, being the common property of the whole country, were open for settlement alike to the citizens of the South and the North, and that the inhabitants thereof were to be allowed to settle their domestic institutions in their own way, really meant to assert no principle whatever, is an assumption too to be the effect of their action upon their own and ceive the most credulous and unsuspecting, and not over the political history of the past, and see what many gudgeons, we apprehend, will be caught by a has been the result of all such movements as the device so shallow and transparent. Relying, how- one now making, and to take warning from the fate ever, upon their success in duping northern demo- of those who set them on footcrats, they next turn with anxious and hopeful eyes

ess, or folly that may be thrown in their way.

Upon a coalition thus formed, between the Simon al democratic party, and the malignant zealots among the South Americans, headed in Congress by a distinguished senator whose desertion from the democratic party has been openly charged in the House of Representatives to have been produced by personal hostility to the President, and by a necessity to insure his own re-election to the Senate as the representative of a supposed black-republican constitency, they are counting alone, but largely and confidently, upon the defeat of the Senate bill.

Now, there is nothing new in this system of warfare, and the black-republicans can set up no claim to originality for introducing it in the present emergency. "Divide et impera" is quite an ancient maxim, and as it has often been resorted to by our enemies to break down the national democratic party, it is not to be presumed that any democrat, however limited his experience in party strife may be, will be deluded and entrapped by it. The lesson that safety to party integrity is alone to be found in union and harmony has not been read in vain to the national them is necessary to make them spurn with scorn the glittering bauble with which the black-republicans would deceive and cause them to disregard it.

THE STATE OF KANSAS.

Under this head the National Democrat, a free State paper published at Lecompton, Kansas, has the following significant article, to which we call the special attention of those who profess a tender so licitude for the interests of the people of Kansas.

The National Democrat represents one phase of the opposition to the Lecompton constitution in Kansas, and, while objecting to that instrument, is strenuously in favor of immediate admission under it. It is of opinion that the Territory " cannot be admitted too soon;" all it desires " is to be speedily admitted," and it "asks the friends of Kansas to aid in granting the petition now before Congress to that effect." It does not think any outrage to Kansas can come of the measure. It evidently is of opinion that the wounds of Kansas will not be made to bleed afresh by admission. Whatever may be said of the reasons it urges in behalf of speedy admission, all must agree that admission itself, without compromise or palaver, is the thing most desired by and desirable for the new State :

and desirable for the new State:

"All governments instituted for the purpose of preserving our liberties must derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed is a self-evident truth that few will venture to controver.

"Representatives of the people cannot enact any law that the next or any succeeding body of representatives, deriving their authority from the same source, and elected for the same specific purpose, may not repeal, is also a well-established truth.

"In our article of last 'week we showed the difference between fundamental and ordinary legislation; that the one was made by the people, and the other by their representatives; that to admit the power of representatives to make constitutional law would be to deprive ourselves to the benefit of fundamental or fixed law, for this reason—the power that makes can also repeal. The people having once made a constitution can only alter or abolish it in the mode and at the time they have prescribed, excepting they resort to a revolutionary movement—which, if successful, is denominated patriotism; if unsuccessful, rebellion.

"We are now about to be admitted as a sovereign State of this great confederacy upon the petition of a convention of deteration was found as a constitution as a constitution as a sovereign.

"We are now about to be admitted as a sovereign State of this great confederacy upon the petition of a convention of delegates, who framed a constitution and usurped the power of declaring it binding upon us without the consent of the governed. We shall therefore continue with manly firmness to oppose this invasion of the rights of the people. We acknowledge the right of Congross to admit us into the Union, as a State, on the petition of any body of lawfully constituted representatives of the people; and that inasmuch as the power to rule will be vested in officers whom the people have chosen, no reason nose exists why they should object, but, on the contrary, there are samy reasons why it is desirable, not the least important of which is, that when admitted to all the rights of an independent sovereignty, we shall be free from all outside inpendent sovereignty, we shall be free from all outside it terference or control. Our Territory has too long been theatre upon which agitators and designing men, recking a dissolution of the Union, have exerted a baneful influence.

"It will be our duty as good citizens to obey all laws that may have been enacted, whether by our representatives in legislature assembled, or by delegates to frame a constitution, until they are lawfully repealed by the representatives of the people. What was intended for our oppression has been overruled by Providence for our good. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God: for it is written, He taketh the wise in their own craftiness.' Never was anything more clearly exemplified in Never was anything more clearly exemplified in the history of this government. A few men, congratulating themselves on their superior cunning, parted company one morning in the early part of the month of January last, felicitating each other on the adroitness with which they had succeeded in overthrowing the will of the people, and declaring that all was now well arranged; the balance of the work only depended on the exercise of the necessary segucity. But also, for all human calculations and expectations. The crafty work of weary days and sleepless nights was all lost for the want of that segacity which had been in the parting moment invoked. Thus were they taken in their own trap. Man proposes, but God disposes.

it God disposes.

The time has arrived for us to be clothed with the a granting the petition now before Congress to that ef-set, that we may frame such a government as will obtain

"We ask for no compromise; nor do we want any.
We know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them."

WHITHER ARE THEY TENDING?

We address this question to those democrats who have made an issue with their par y on the question of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. There are men among them, we are well aware, who have taken their position deliberately and after a careful calculation of the costs. To such we have nothing whatever to

say. Reason and argument to them would be a use less waste of breath, and appeals to their sense of justice and patriotism would be entirely thrown away. Their minds are thoroughly made up, and they have determined to rule or to ruin. But there are others of them of whom we think better-men who have acted more from impulse than deliberation, who have not yet considered the consequences of the step they are taking, nor looked to see whither they are tending. With such men we may reason and to them we may appeal. We ask them to pause and reflect before they act; to understand well what is strous, as well as too impudent and hold, to de-

We point them to the bank war of 1833. It was to that portion of the South American party in Consaid of Gen. Jackson then, as it is said of Mr. Bugress who once belonged to the old-line whigs, and chanan now, that he had departed from the faith of whose antipathies to the national democracy are so his political fathers, and deserted the time-honored strong that they are ripe and eager for signalizing policy of the democratic party. But the Old Hero H. Waggoner, adverse to the claim.

their hatred to it by any act of extravagance, mad- knew better. He knew, as Mr. Buchanan now knows, that he was in the true democratic path, and that he would be austained in his course by the democratic Pure abolitionists, the pliant members of the nation- people. Party leaders men who had stood long and battled bravely in the front rank of the democracy-insisted that he was wrong, and would be deserted by his best and truest friends; but he heeded not their warnings nor their threats. He fearlessly assumed "the responsibility," and the people sus-tained and applauded him for it, as they will sustain and applaud Mr. Buchanan. But the democrats who deserted him, what became of them? History tells us that they went into opposition, and a large majority of them into obscurity.

Again, in 1844, Mr. Van Buren, upon whom fell

the mantle of Jackson, and who had filled the highest and most honorable places in the gift of his party, took issue with that party upon the Texas-annexation question. He said it was not a democratic measure, nor democratic policy, and that, in opposing it, he in no way compromised his democracy; yet he and those who agreed with him soon drifted into opposition, and, as a consequence, lost their power and influence in the country. So it was with those nocrats who opposed the Nebraska bill, and those democracy, and we do not believe that any appeal to who, at a still later date, were seduced into knownothingism. Where, now, are the majority of them to be found? Among the bitterest and most unrefenting foes of the democracy, shorn of their powerand robbed of their once bright and brilliant political prospects. But the democratic party has survived all these desertions, and is to-day all the more powerful on account of them.

Let those democrats who are now opposing, or getting ready to oppose, the recognised policy of their party-who are co-operating with the enemies of that party in an attempt to defeat one of its leading measures, and to cripple one of the soundest and purest democratic administrations that have ever existed in the country-let these men take warning from the examples in history which we have laid before them, and learn from them the fate which is in store for all who imitate them. They may protest, a 25s, with more buyethan sellers. Rosin steady Spirits turpentine dull at s. as others have protested before them, that they are still true to the democratic party, and are laboring for its good; but already they are acting in concert with its worst enemies-already they are being drawn into the embrace of abolitionism. They may hate and abhor it now, but it will only be to embrace

If they vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and succeed in defeating it, what do they accomplish? Not a triumph for the democracy, but a triumph against the democracy not the promotion of the interest of the party to which hey profess to belong, and upon whose existence they know the safety of the country depends, but of that organization which they will not deny is a fee to the constitution and the Union. And when they have eccomplished this-when they have stabled the mocratic party, and placed it beneath the heel of its enemy, can they expect longer to be considered one of its friends, or allowed to remain within its organization? Do they suppose that that party will ever again entrust its honor and its interests to their keeping, or suffer them to exercise any control in the management of its affairs? We scarcely suppose them capable of expecting it, and we know the democratic party is incapable of allowing it. Confidence once abused is never again bestowed. The politician who once decrives a people-who proves false to the principles and pledges upon which he was elected, and akes issue with the party to which he professes to belong upon a measure of vital interest in the policy of the party, must expect both to be regarded and deat with as its enemy. The democratic party belong to no politician, or set of politicians; neither is it depend ent for its existence, its influence, or its power upor any politician or set of politicians. It is founded upon great and immutable principles, and for its ccess and its greatness places its "trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating jus tice of the American people." Upon its safety and preservation depends the safety and preservation of preservation depends the safety and preservation of the constitution and the Union. It owes it, there-fore, to the country, to the world, and to posterity. fore, to the country, to the world, and to posterity, to preserve its integrity, and in doing so it can to preserve its integrity, and in doing so it can know and in his messages, he has shown the skill of an able no difference between pretended friends and open and experienced statesman, combined with Jacksonian enemies. It must class together and treat alike all who war upon its measures and its policy, without regard to past acts or present professions. It is to the pursuit of this policy that it owes the triumphr of the past, and it is only by adhering to it that it can hope for their continuance in the future. Can any man doubt what its course will be?

OHIO - DEMONSTRATION AT CLEVELAND.

In compliance with a call signed by six hundred and eventeen citizens of Cleveland, for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of the friends and active sup porters of the national administration, a large meeting was held in that city on the 25th ultimo. Gov. Reuber Wood presided, assisted by L. S. Everett and James Arm strong as secretaries, and the following vice president John M. Hughes, Dr. Wm. F. Otis, Hon. George B. Mer win, Anson Smith, Daniel Cleveland, Dr. Robert S. Strong, Hon. L. A. Kelsey, Peter Caul, Charles Brate. nahl, Madison Kelsey, Dr. George Scheuler, and Dr. J. J.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Belden, of Stark county, who fully endorsed and triumphantly sustained the administration and its policy in regard to Kansas. A series of resolutions, offered by Wm. Abbey, esq., were then adopted without a dissenting voice. From the series we select the following as of most interest to

our readers:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of that highly-distinguished and incorruptible statesman and patriot James Buchanan, who has shown his attachment and devotion to the Union, and a full determination to preserve the same as it has been transmitted to him by his illustrious predecessors, and who has no carthly ambition other than to advance the honor, the interest, the welfare, and glory of our common country.

Resolved, That the Chief Executive of the nation has boldly enunciated and ably expounded the great principles of the constitution of the United States in his measage relative to the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution; that upon these principles as their foundation rests the civil and religious rights of the American people, and by a due observance and perthe American people, and by a due observance and per-petuation of the same the Union of our confederated States, we believe, will hereafter to be found mainly to

States, we believe, will hereafter to be found mainly depend.

Resolved, That, under the constitution, the citizens of the several States of the Union have equal rights, privileges, and immunities in all the Territories of the United States, now or that may hereafter be acquired; that by the constitution the rights, the property, and the religion of the citizen are guarded and protected therein.

Resolved, That we deprecate the action of the legislature of Ohio in instructing our senators in Congress and requesting our representatives to vote against the admission of the legislature of the citizen are guarder than the compton constitution.

questing our representatives to vote against to of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Court or Charms, March 31.-Judge Gilchrist bein NEWS BY LEGRAPH.

The news is meagre and

Indian loan bill had finallyed.

It was positively affirmed Count Pensigny had tendered his resignation of theach embassy at London, but was not known whetheas been accepted.

There were rumors that benck navy was being put on a war footing.

In the Spanish Congress itz explained the position of the Mexican question.

of the Mexican question, thought it could be set-tled without a resort to at He also confirmed the fact of Lafragua, the MexiEnvoy, having been dis-

The King of Naples had ited Watt, one of the En-lish prisoners in the Cagliffair. It is rumored that Sir Hebulwer will be appointed british minister to Constample.

British minister to Constarple.

During a hurricane at Ma the United States frigate
Cumberland suffered corrable damage, and was
for a time in imminent pe Two men were lost over-

for a time in imminent per Two men were lost over-board.

The Valetta was at Cantanuary 28. No reply had been made by the Emperorhina to the notification of the allied plenipotentiaries a allied forces will, there-fore, ascend the Peiho riveth a flotilla of gamboats— 400 French and 1,000 Engharines will garrison Can-ton. The rich people and ling merchants are return-ing to the city. There is sther deficiency in teas.

The English are erectinging works on the island of Perim.

Liverpool cotton market ported \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. lower—sales of the week \(31.000 \) bales, inling \(4.000 \) on speculation and \(3.000 \) for export. Hol were pressing on the market. Sales Friday \(4.000 \) s. closing quiet—fair Orleans, \(74 \); middling, \(7 \) d.; fair Mobiles, \(74 \); middling woldes, \(6\frac{1}{2} \)d. Sales friday \(4.000 \) bale-Manchester advices are unfavorable, prices having atly declined. Orleans tresordinaire at Have. 103 fr., declining.

Breadstuffs were steadylfvovisions had a declining tendency. Consols were ded \(96\frac{1}{2} \) for money, and \(96\frac{1}{2} \) a \(96\frac{1}{2} \) for account. Bullio bank had increased \(\frac{1}{2} \) 229, \(000 \). Money unchanged.

Richardson, Spence, \(\frac{1}{2} \) (uote flour steady with some large speculative purchas Western canal quoted 21s. \(6d \), a \(22s \), \(75\), a \(7s \), \(6d \), \(6s \), a \(6s \), a

LON MARKETS

Breadstuffs quiet and ady. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea steady. Rice heavyt 3d. a 6d. lower. Spirits turpentine dull at 28s.

American securities of but steady.

Tres for Utih. New York, March —A company of sappers and miners left West Points day for Utah, under command of Capt. Duane and Lif. Moore.

The Collins Samers -- Havre Cotton. New York, March 1.—Judge Hall has refused the cotion for an injunon to prevent the sale of the Col-

ins steamers.

Advices from Have of the 18th, report nothing doing

Virgia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Marchi.—The House has passed the banks resumption bill, witan amendment requiring the banks to resume 1st of Ms

Markets.

NEW YORK, Marh 31 .- Sales of cotton 500 bale decline; quotations nominal, there being but little in-niry; prices weal. Flour-sales 12,000 bbls.; all malities firm, except southern, which is quiet, sales eing only 800 bbls at \$4.50 a \$4.90; State, 4.20 a \$4. 30; Ohio, \$4 80 a | 5. Wheat quiet. Corn firm—sales 27,000 bushels; white quoted at 69 cents; yellow, 69} a 70 cents. Beef arm—\$12 a \$13 50. Pork steady prime, \$12.65 a \$13.75. Molasses 2 cent lower—quoted 92 a 102 cents. Sigar heavy—sales 1,000 boxes. Coffee quiet. Spirits tuppentine heavy—sales 1,200 at 48 a 482 cents. Rosin firm—sales 4,600. Rice steady. Teas—sales flat, 'Oolongs' being lower. Freights drooping.

STATE OF OPINION IN KANSAS.

MR BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED. We have before us the proceedings of a mass meeting give expression to their confidence in the exalted patri-otism of the administration of James Buchanan." and to nominate candidates for county officers. Daniel Killen, esq., was called to the chair, and John H. Miller appointed secretary. The committee on resolutions re-ported a series strongly endorsing the administration, om which we select the subjoined. Light is breaking

Resolved, That James Buchanan is entitled to the las integrity and nerve.

integrity and nerve.

Resolved, That the special message of President Buchanan with reference to the Lecompton constitution merita our hearty approval as an exposition of the affairs of our Territory, at once truthful, logical, and conclusive.

merits our nearty approvar as an exposition of the aminor of our Territory, at once truthful, logical, and conclusive.

Resolved, That the unfortunate difficulties which have surrounded the admission of Kansas as a State are attributable solely to the revolutionary attitude assumed by the party styling itself "free State," and more particularly to the action of the 10th of March (1857) Topeka convention in determine free State, men from voting for convention, in deterring free-State men from voting for delegates to the constitutional convention in June last. Resolved, That we hall with pleasure the evident reation in public sentiment which is going on in our Terri-tory—a reaction which portends a speedy end to sectional agitation and fanaticism, and which speaks volumes for the sterling honesty and catholic wisdom of democratic

THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS DESIRE ADMISSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 29, 1858 To the Editor of the Union :

DEAR SIR: I have received within the past two days ight letters from Kansas, from some of the most influntial citizens of the Territory, (mostly free-State men :) all setting forth their anxiety for the speedy admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, and expressing their earty willingness for its admission under the Lecompton nstitution, with the construction put upon it by President. The first impulse with the writers of all thes etters was opposition to the constitution, as it was with

onsidered the democratic free-State organ; but upon th sober second thought, and a fuller examination of the provisions of the constitution, they have united in susining it, regardless of what they may have said in op-The people in Kansas are becoming enthusiastic in favor of admission. One of my correspondents says that an

epistle from Washington, explaining the policy of the President, being read to a large meeting of citizens, brought forth three hearty cheers for the Union, the resident, and the Lecompton constitution without I would not advocate a measure had I the least fear of

its creating strife, much less civil war, in the land of my lopted home. Having grown up in the peaceful shades of the old Keystone, nothing but the fertile plains of a Kansas could have induced me to leave it. We have in Kansas the elements of peace and prosperity. Only relieve us from outside influence, and we shall soon grow to the stature of greatness, and claim the respect of our sister States. Yours,

FINDLEY PATTERSON.

At the close of his tirade against the Lecompton constitution yesterday, Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, was warmly congratulated by Giddings, Sherman, Stanton, and other leading members of the black-republican party. Straws show which way the wind blows,

A LOUD PROTEST FROM THE RE-PUBLICANS OF OHIO AGAINST THE CRITTENDEN ALLIANCE:

The subjoined article we find in the Ohio State Jourto a leading republican of Ohio :

to a reading republican of Chio:

It is said that the South Americans in the House of the House of the House of the House of the Lecompton bill—will actually vote for it, unless the republicans will consent to vote for Mr. Crittenden's

nendment.
We carnestly hope that no such condition as this will

be complied with.

What is Mr. Crittenden's amendment? It is a substitute for the Lecompton bill, and it proposes to do conditionally. It admits Kansas as a slave State, if the people of Kansas will accept the Lecompton constitution, and provides for the submission of that question to their decision by vote. If they reject Lecompton, they are an an ew constitution, which, if approved by the popular vote, may be submitted to Congress at its next session. These are the alternatives presented to the people of Kansas by the Crittenden amendment. Immediate admission under the Lecompton constitution, or continuance in a territorial condition until a new constitution can be adopted, approved by the people, submitted to Congress at the next session, and sanctioned by the Senate and House of Representatives.

of It is said that republicans may safely consent to the admission of Kansas as a slave State, in the event that the people agree to the Lecompton constitution, because they never will agree. We do not like the principle of this reconstruction of their declared principles, because they never will agree. We do not like the principle of this reconstruction of their declared principles, because they never will agree. We do not like the principle of this reconstruction of their declared principles, because they never will agree. We do not like the principle of this reconstruction of their declared principles, because they never will agree. We do not like the principle of this reconstruction of their declared principles, because there is a strong probability that somebody else will prevent the effect of the evil. No party can retain the constitution of the reconstruction of be complied with.

What is Mr. Crittenden's amendment! It is a substi-

And who knows the good will be done? Who knows that when the alternative of the Crittenden amendment shall be presented to the people of Kansas, they will not prefer intended a dmission under the Lecompton constitution, with a free-state legislature and free-state officers already elected, and full power to change the constitution to suit themselves, to longer continuance in the territorial condition, with all its harassing and vexatious circumstances? Certainly there will be a powerful party in the Territors who will go for immediate admission. cumstances? Certainly there will be a powerful party in the Territory who will go for immediate admission. Nearly all the State officers and members elect, although free-State, may be expected to favor it. The whole influence of the administration will be on the same side. Many plausible and some really strong arguments for it will be urged. Suppose success: and where will the republicans who vote for the amendment be then? Precisely where Buchanan and the administration are now. We have had enough of this policy, and too much. The vote for Dunn's bill to please the Americans cost us two members of Congress in Ohio, and probably three, and weakened us greatly otherwise. We know by what arguments members sought to justify it; but we also know that those arguments never satisfied the people. We trust we shall not have another such load to carry in the shape of a republican vote for the Crittenden amendment.

South Americans or democrats, moved by just abhorrence of the Lecompton iniquity, will vote with republicans against it, let them have gratifude and just commendation. But let not such votes be purchased by concessions which cannot be justified on principle.

PENNSYLVANIA. A friend in Pennsylvania writes to-us as follows

"Two substantial men from the country called to se me this morning. By substantial men, I mean honest, straightforward, upright citizens, who were born, and have grown up, in the neighborhood in which they reside, and enjoy the respect and esteem of 'troops of friends,' among whom they have long exercised that silent but sure influence which always attaches itself, sooner or later, to sincerity and weight of character. Both

sooner or later, to sincerity and weight of character. Both were very intelligent men; one a miller, the other the supervisor of roads.

"After we got through with our business, politics came in naturally for a share of the conversation. I knew there were no sounder democrats in the county, and that their opinions were none the less cutilified to respect that they were not of the class of noisy politicians, but belonged to that far more infirential class of reflecting citizens, who, in the country especially, shape the politics and votes of their neighborhood.

"I did not know what they might think of the Lecompton 'imbroglio,' but I had the hope that, as soberninded men, they at least would be apt to entertain sober views of the question; so I asked them their opinions

er views of the question; so I asked them their opinion

at a venture.

"Well, said one, 'I go with Mr. Buchanan. I think he is right, and I think he is going to come out right, like old Jackson; I think it'll be hurra for Buchanan everywhere, after a while. It'll all come out right; see if it don't. I think if the people of Kansas can't settle their own difficulties, they've no right to bother us with

them.' "Well,' said the other, 'I think so, too. I was a lit-"Well," said the other, "I think so, too. I was a little shaken at first, but I've considered a good deal about
it, and I think the administration are right. A friend of
mine came from Washington recently, and was very
much inclined to adopt Mr. Douglas's views when he first
got home, but he's changed his mind since, and I don't
think he'll be apt to go wrong now.

"These were chance opinions, elicited at random, but
entitled to a good deal of weight, from the causes to
which I have referred. That "i'll ell come cut right," I
never had a particle of doubt. I cannot inverte miles I.

never had a particle of doubt. I cannot imagine, unless take leave of my senses, and then I should perhaps find it still more difficult to imagine, that this great nation is to come to a dead halt in its mighty progress upon a miserable alternative of tweedle dum or tweedle dee that the already splendid recollections, majestic realities and towering hopes and prospects of this young republic are to be buried forever because the country happens just are to be buried forever because the country happens just now, most unfortunately, to be drugged and drunk ed with a vile draught from the drays of politics !) which, for the time being, has poisoned its happiness and threatened its domestic tranquillity; or that the American people can be so far recreant to the memories of the illustrious men who founded their great empire, and left them a heritage of renown and a boundless destiny, as to look on much longer with complacency upon the con-duct of their erring servants in giving to this wretched squabble in Kansas a titue of the importance it has re-ceived.

Better, far better, to follow the counsels of the calm minded, sagacious statesman at the head of the republic; that it is 'high time' the attention of the country should be turned to some of its more important interests. Debe turned to some of its more important inferests. Depend upon it, the country will say so too before very long, and hurra for him as it did for 'old Jackson' when he put down the Bank. The signs of the times are daily pointing in that direction, unless I greatly mistake them. For one, I give him my thanks for the patriotism and firmness he has evinced in this struggle, and when his conduct comes to be reviewed by the calm light of history, I will venture the prediction that posterity will award him a place, in the record of the contest, worthy of Jackson."

GOLD DISCOVERED IN IOWA. A great deal of excitement exists in the neighborhood

he National Democrat, printed at Lecompton, which was of Chariton, in consequence of the recent discovery of gold in Clarke county. It was first discovered about eight miles north-east of Osceola, the county seat, some eight weeks ago, and has since been found in three other places. Men are making from three to five dollars per day digging It has been fully tested and proves to be "real stuff," and is found in quartz rock, and fine black sand, similar to that in California. Many are now out prospecting through that county; with what success is not known, although the prospect seems very favorable.

> THE DESKS OF CONGRESS.—The desks in Congress The Desks or Cosmics.—The desks in Congress are one great cause of long speeches, protracted sessions, and talk for Bancombe. The members sit comfortably in their seats, read the papers, write letters, frank documents, and adjourn. In the British Parliament there are no such conveniences. The members go to the House to attend to their parliamentary duties; men who have nothing to say are not allowed to speak, and those who have anything to say are allowed to speak, and those who have not processed to the say are not allowed to speak any thing to say are allowed to speak only to the purpose. ing to say are not allowed to speak, and those who have anything to say are allowed to speak only to the purpose.

> Making the Most of rr.—Southey says, in one of his letters: "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyment: and though I do not cast my eyes away from my troubles, I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

RAINT ROTARIES

WEDNESDAY, MARIE 31, 1858.

SENAT

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a left from Josepi Landelegate from the Territory of Orpo, enclosing a cop of the constitution of Oregon, an asking its presentation, and the adoption of such riseries as will admit that Territory into the Union as a sate on an equal footing with the original States. Als two petitions of the zens of the Territory of Dacotah, ying the maximum territorial comments.

on Printing.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition of that members of the Roman Catholic churches in the Dict of Columbia, praying the enactment of a law iritation to the manner of holding and transmitting the b to properly of that church; which was referred to thommittee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MASON presented the petition of It. Galher, praying that his claim for work done on the Washington aqueduct may be settled on principles of dity angustice; which was referred to the Committee Claim.

Mr. KING presented a petition of inhabits of Merson county, New York, praying the conductorf a breakwater at Cape Vincent, in that State whiches referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. POLK presented the memorial of H. Pod, praying that an adequate salary may be attaced the office of the United States consul at Bangkok, it Sistowhich effice he has been recently appointed; whiches referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. YULEE asked and obtained leave to introduc bill for the relief of the railroad companies of the State Florida; which was read twice and referred to the Comittee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Mr. JONES asked and obtained leave to introduce bill for the relief of the citizens and owners of property the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory, and Sioux Cit State of Iowa; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPORTS PROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. POLK, from the Committee of Claims, submitten adverse report on the memorial of the legal representives of Seth Belknap.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District folumbia, reported adversely on the memorial of oil ens. of Montgomery county, Maryland, praying that is lank road in that county, leading to the District, make made toll free.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affais, reported adversely on the positions of J. H. Corter W.

ported in favor of printing several public document and the report was agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on the public who were instructed to inquire into the expliency suspending the ferritorial laws of Utah during the pent difficulties in that Territory, asked to be lischage ent difficulties in that Territory, asked to be lischar from the further consideration of the subject and the be referred to the Committee on Territories/which

agreed to.

Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Forei Relations, reported a bill for the relief of Francis An McCauley; which was read and passed to a second read?

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Milary Mairs, reported a bill for the relief of Edward Ingsoll; which

was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on a Judicia was read three times by unanimous consent a Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee on fairs, reported a bill for the relief of Mrs. Read, executrix of the late Brevet Colonel A. W. Far-ning, of the United States army; which we read an ning, of the United State passed to a second reading.

PRIVATE BUILD

that for the residue of the present session, afterhis pre-ent week, Friday of each week shall be set apar for the consideration of private bills, in the order in which be stand upon the calendar. On motion by Mr. IVERSON, a resolution

On motion by Mr. YULEE, the Senate proceeds the consideration of the bill to create the office of Fourier Assistant Postmaster General. The object and recess of the bill were explained by Messrs. YULEE and C. LAMER, who said that for the want of an officer to gervise the inspection department in the General IS Office, that duty had devolved on the Chief Clerk many years pust, and the Postmaster General was the force entirely deprived of the services of a chief clerk present organization of the department was made by M. Kendall nearly twenty years ago, and the vast incess of business since that time renders a reorganization of clock having arrived, being the hour for taking up the special order, no action was taken on the bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union—pending question being on the motion of Mr. Post amend the second section of the bill by striking calls after the enacting clause, and inserting the following. That said State shall be entitled to three representation until the census authorized to be taken by the act of 26 February, 1857, shall be again correctly taken and a turned, and then she shall be cutified to as many regentatives as the present ratio of representation will of the control of the sentatives as the present ratio of representation will title her on her population thus ascertained; and that Secretary of the Interior shall take all proper measure

retake a perfect census of said State and return the sas soon as it can be conveniently done."

Mr. POLK obtained leave to modify his amendment that it would make the second section read as follows: "And he if further enacted, That said State shall be outified in representatives in the Congress of the United States."

The question being taken, the greed to—yeas 14, nays 34—as foll YEAS—Messera Bigler, Bright, Evans, Flich, Greet mond, Iverson, Jones, Pelk, Pugh, Schastina, Slidell, NAYS—Messera Allen, Bayard, Benjanda, Biggs, Br Camaron, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Collamor, Crittenden, tle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Froter, Henderson, Houston, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson Konnedy, King, Mason, Pearco, Trumbull, Wado, Wile-Yules—24.

Yulce—34
All-SeXT OR NOT VOTING Mears Bates, Boll, Paris, Iv
Hale, Hunter, Mallory, Red, Sward, Simmons, Summer, Themps
Rentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, and Toumbs—14

Mr FITCH moved to amend the second section triking out all after the caacting clause, and insert. That said State shall be entitled to three represents a Congress during this Congress, and thereafter to in Congress during this Congress, and thereafter to number of representatives as the census herein pro-for shall entitle her to, according to the present re-representation; and that it shall be the duty of the retary of the Interior to cause a census of said State